USE OF CARBON-2-MODIFIED-19-NOR-VITAMIN D ANALOGS TO INDUCE THE FORMATION OF NEW BONE

ABSTRACT

It has been discovered that the 2-carbon-modified derivatives of 1α,25-dihydroxyvitamin D_3 specifically stimulate osteoblasts to form new bone. The ability of the 2-carbon-modified vitamin D analogs to stimulate new bone formation suggest that these compounds can be used where synthesis of new bone is required. Thus, these compounds can be used either systemically or locally to stimulate the growth of bone transplants, to increase the rate of fracture healing and thereby reduce the time required for the healing of fractures, the stimulation of bone growth when required for replacement surgery, and also for the growth of bone to implants or other devices required to maintain the skeleton or teeth in the proper positions.